cointed with but little better prospect. Messrs. Aldrich, Colfax, and Curry represent the House. THE MAIL SERVICE.

The second Conference on the restoration of the Mail service also disagreed, owing to the determined opposition of the Department. A third will be appointed, but after this failure little hope is entertained.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

The Honse is in condition to adjourn in fortyeight hours. It passed the Post-Office and Fortification bills to-day, and is now on the Navy, which is the last. Under Mr. Sherman's vigilant and energetic management, business has progressed with unusual dispatch and system. Mr. Wilson's notice to rescind the resolution of adjournment on Monday next, and substitute the 28th inst., lies over, but will not be adopted in that form unless the Democratic majority of the Senate abandon their present disposition.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Monday, June 11, 1860.

As there are two Captain Henrys in this city, itiproper to state that the one identified with the Sunner
affair is James L. Henry of Kentucky, an Examiner in
the Patent Office, and not Patrick M. Henry, Attorney,
late of Virginia.

late of Virginia.

The Pacific Railroad Committee had a meeting this morning, and the majority determined to report the bill embracing the Central and Southern routes, Mesers. Featon, Farnsworth, Rice and French op-

posed it.

The prospect of an adjournment on the 18th is not flattering, though efforts are strenuously made to that

end.

Many of the friends of the Pacific Railroad are not without bope that the session will be extended, in which event the bill will again be pressed, its chances of passage having been considerably strengthened by the union of the Central with the Southern route.

## XXXVITH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, June 11, 1860.

SENATE... Washington, June 11, 1860.

Mr. KENNEDY (Am., Md.) presented the credentials of Mr. Pearce as a Senator from Maryland from the 4th of March next.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) offered a resolution changing the day of adjournment from the 18th to the 28th. Laid over, under the rules.

On motion of Mr. FOOT (Rep., Vt.), the Florida Claims 1111 was made the special order for the second Monday in Decement hear.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) reported a resolution changing the order of business in the Senate, which was haid over.

Mr. KING (Rep., N. Y.) moved to take up the report of the Senate Printing Investigating Committee, and pertyene all prior orders. After some discussion, it was agreed to.

The resolutions were read. They recommend a change in the mode of executing the public printing.

Mr. KING contended that the abuses growing out of the execution of the public printing were not necessary.

Mr. SLIDELL (Dem., La.) thought these abuses were incidental, and would result under any Administration. He did not believe Mr. Wendell's testimony under oath, unless corroborated by other witnesses. He reviewed Mr. Wendell's testimony as to the money spent for electioneering purposes and, contended it was thus spent against the advice of the Administration. As to the Post-Office blanks, nothing was paid which the law did not allow. He admitted that something was wrong, but neither the Post-Office Department nor the Senate Committee was able to ascertain how it was done until very recently. There was no violation was wrong, our hearder the Post-Omes Department nor the Senate Committee was able to ascertain how it was done until very recently. There was no violation of law on the part of the Executive officers and Post Office Department.

Mr. KING controverted this last statement.

Mr. KING controverted this last statement.

Mr. SLIDELL admitted that some of the subordinate officers of the Post-Office Department must have known of these abuses, but neither the President nor the Postmaster General knew anything of them.

Mr. KING contended that these abuses resulted from gross misconduct on the part of the officers of the Government, and that his amendment to strike out the word "necessary" should be adopted, because he did not believe the abuse would necessarily grow up under an honest Administration.

an honest Administration.

Mr. KING'S amendment was lost by Yeas 24

Navs 25.
The first resolution was agreed to.

The first resolution was agreed to.

Before the final disposition of the subject,
Mr. TOOMBS (Dem., Ga.) insisted upon the order of
the day, it being the Civil Appropriation bill; which
was taken up and discussed at length.

Numerous amendments were submitted, which led to
a long debate.

Appropriations were added to the bill of \$150,000 for
the Charleston Custon-House, \$300,000 for the NewDrieans Custom-House, \$500,000 for the extension of
the Treasury building, \$500,000 for the Washington
Aqueduct, and \$500,000 for the Capitol extension.

Mr. FITCH (Dem., Ind.) moved an amendment
modifying the contract with Gales & Seaton for the
publication of the American State Papers, which, after
considerable discussion, was adopted.

considerable discussion, was adopted.

Mr. BROWN (Dem., Miss.) submitted an amendment of \$250,000 for the erection of a new jall in Washington City. Agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Tenn.) reported from the Committee of Conference on the Homestead bill that,

Committee of Conference on the Homestead bill that, after a full conference, they had separated without being able to come to an agreement.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) offered an amendment, appropriating \$200,600 for the reconstruction of the Senate Chamber, so as to bring in the windows on the north and west sides of the building. Rejected.

Mr. BRIGHT (Dem., Ind.) offered an amendment, appropriating \$1,800 for converting the old Senate Chamber into a Court-room, and the old Court-room into a Law Library for the Supreme Court.

Mr. HALE moved to make it \$5,000.

Mr. MALLORY (S. Am., Ky.) was in hopes the Senate would go back and occupy the old enamber themselves.

Mr. HALE-So am I. This new one has been a to

Mr. Hale's amendment was rejected. Mr. BRIGHT modified his amendmen Mr. BRIGHT modified his amendment by reducing the amount to \$25,000.

Mr. MASON (Dem., Va.) said we were in the situation of the man who had built a new house and did not know what to do with the old one. He thought the present room good enough for the Supreme Court. The bar could hear the Court and the Court could hear the bar, and there was abundant room to transact busi-

Mr. BAYARD (Dem., Del.) said the old room was

not suitable for a Court-room, but would make an excellent Library.

The amendment was adopted.

Other amendments were discussed until 7 o'clock, when, without disposing of the bill, the Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Beale was appointed a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Burroughs, and Mr. Hall on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Blair was appointed a member of the Public Lands Committee, in the place of Mr. Barrett.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) offered a resolution regulating the calling for reports, and giving the general appropriation bills the preference.

Mr. BRANCH (Dem., N. C.) opposed it on the grain to be brought forward, involving the consumption of additional time.

The resolution was adopted.

again to be brought forward, involved tion of additional time.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. NIBLACK (Dem., Ind.), from the Committee on Patents, reported the Senate bill, with an amendment, for the amendment of the Patent laws.

On motion of Mr. HOARD (Rep., N. Y.), its consideration was postponed till the second Wednesday of Describer next.

of December next.

Mr. ASHMORE (Dem., S. C.), from the Mileage

Committee, made an adverse report on the bill referred to it, repealing the act regulating the compensation of Mr. HATTON (S. Am., Tenn.), from the Commit

Mr. HATTON (S. Am., Teun.), from the Committees on Expenditures in the Navy Department, reported back the resolutions referred to the Committee in February last, and recommended their passage.

The resolutions declare that the Secretary of the Navy has, with the sanction of the President, abused his discressionary power in the selection of a coal agent, and for the purchase of fuel for the Government; that the contract with Swift for live-oak tember was in violation of law; that the distribution of the patronage of the Navy Yards among Members of Congress is destructive of discipline and injurious to the public service; that the President and Secretary of the Navy in considering the party relations of bidders, and the effect of awarding contracts pending elections, are deserving of the reprobation of this House; that Daniel B. Martin, a ing contracts pending elections, and the effect of award-ing contracts pending elections, are deserving of the reprobation of this House; that Daniel B. Martin, a member of the Board of Engineers, to report on pro-posals for construction of machinery, he being person-ally interested therein, is hereby censured by this House.

Mr. BOCOCK (Dem., Va.) said these resolutions were reported last Congress by the minority of a Select Committee, since which time no additional testimony has been taken, and he was sure but few members of this House had read the evidence then taken, covering a thousand pages, and submitted whether in

fairness a matter of this importance should thus be hastily acted upon, as it involved high constitutional principles, and besides, the Secretary of the Navy wishes to make a communication to the Committee or the

House.

Mr. HATTON said he was directed, on the 21st of May, to make this report, but did not succeed in obtaining the floor rin this merning. He certainly did not decire to act on the subject improperly, and presumed that there was scarcely a member who had not read to a considerable extent the proof on which the resolutions were based. He was willing to meet Mr. Borock on the facts made in that gentleman's own report, feeling that he would be triumphantly sustained in his advocacy of the resolutions.

Mr. MILLSON (Dem., Va.) could not acquiesce in the course of either gentleman who had spoken, and objected to the resolutions, as they were founded on nothing elicited during the present, but a former Congress.

grees.
The consideration of the resolutions was postponed

till Wednesday.

The House went into Committee on the Post-Office

till Wednesday.

The House went into Committee on the Post-Office Appropriation bill.

The amendment pending from a former day, proposing to reducing the compensation of a certain class of postmasters, was debated and rejected.

Mr. BLAIR (Rep., Mo.) offered an amendment to make the Overland Mail route conform to the provisions of the law. Rejected.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, (Rep., Ohio,) an amendment was agreed to, authorizing the Postmaster-General to cause the mails to be transported between the United States and any foreign port or ports, or between any port of the United States to another, touching at a fereign port by steamship, allowing and paying for the same—if by an American vessel the sea and inland postage, and if by a foreign vessel the sea postage only, provided that preference be always given to American over foreign steamships when departing from the same port for the same destination within three days of each other.

Among other amendments adopted, on motion of Mr. COLFAX (Rep., Ind.), from the Post-Office Committee were the following: Reducing the appropriation for clerks at the various Post-Offices from \$950,000 to \$800,000; reducing the special agent in California from \$5,000 to \$1,600 per annum; requiring Postmasters to distribute to their owners all newspapers for clubs sent to one cant. If the revenue of the Post-Office Department should be insufficient to support it for the year ending June 1861, then \$5,750,000 shall be appropriated to supply deficiencies.

The bill then passed.

The House went into Committee on the Fortification bill.

Mr. HOWARD (Rep., Mich.) said the system of for-

bill.

Mr. HOWARD (Rep., Mich.) said the system of fortifications was a humbug. If they were sunk to-day
it would be better for the country. In the event of
war we must rely on our militia.

Mr. CRAWFORD (Dem., Ga.), replying, said without the fortifications at New-York, for instance, enemie's ships might destroy the city, or lay contributions
to an enormous extent on its commerce. Hence the

to an enormous extent on its commerce. Hence the importance of such works.

The bill was passed as originally reported, without

Mr. GROW (Rep., Penn.), from the Committee of

Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Homestead bill, reported that after a full and free conference they separated without coming to an

free conference they separated without coming to an agreement.

On motion of Mr. GROW, the House insisted, and asked for another Committee of Conference.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE (Dem., N. Y.) saked leave to introduce a bill appropriating \$125,000, the interest of which shall be spent by the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association for the preservation and repair of the home and ton b of Washington. Objection was made.

Mr. COCHRANE moved a suspension of the rules.

Decided in the negative. Decided in the negative. Recess from 44 to 7 o'clock.

The House reasembled at 7 o clock this evening, and took up the Navy Appropriation bill.

An amendment was adopted providing \$472,000 to meet the requirements of the bill recently passed, inmeet the requirements of the bill recently passed, increasing the pay of the officers about 25 per centum.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill.) wanted the vessels in the Navy to rot. If they were sunk, commerce would receive no injury. It was time that appropriations for them should cease.

A running debate now took place on the clause appropriating two millions and a half for the repair and equipment of vessels.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., O.) and Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Md.) spoke of sailing vessels as insufficient for war purposes. It was better to let them rot than spend money on them, unless it be to put on the auxiliary of steam power.

steam power.
Mr. MORSE (Rep., Me.) desired to spend part of this

Mr. MORSE (Rep., Me.) desired to spend part of this money for five or six small scamers to operate on the Coest of Africa for the suppression of the slave-trade, which was constantly increasing.

Mr. MILLSON (Dem., Va.) carnestly argued against the proposed reductions. Our expenditures are more economical than those of England.

Mr. GARNETT (Dem., Va.) complimented Mr. Shernau on his effects to economize. There was no department in which more money was expended with smaller results than in the Navy. Several years ago ten small steamers of war were anthorized on the plea to protect our commerce in the shallow waters of the Guif of Mexico; but this has turned out a fraud. They are employed to prevent the slave trade being carried on by foreigness under our flag, a question with which we have nothing more to do than the crusaders had with Mohamedanism in Palestine. We only want a mere Ocean policy. His colleague had failed to convince him (Garnett).

Mr. MILLSON, in the course of his reply, said that Mr. MILLSON, in the course league had failed to convince him (Garnett, Mr. MILLSON, in the course of his reply, said that he was not surprised he had failed to convince Mr. Garnett, and regretted that he could not in the five minutes allowed for debate instruct a gentleman who had so little information on the subject. [Laughter.]

Mr. HATTON, having leoked closely into this subject, was convinced that the only way to check the corruptions in the Navy-Yards was to reduce the amount of the appropriations. The above-named amount of two millions and a half was favorably acted amount of the appropriations. The zoove-named amount of two millions and a half was favorably acted upon, with a provise that not more than \$5,000 shall be expended in any Navy-Yard in the repair of any vessel until the necessity of such repair and the probable cost thereof is ascertained by the report of the Board of Naval Officers; and it is made the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to cause a survey to be made by a Board of Naval Officers, in connection with a naval constructor of the sailing vessels of the navy, to ascertain which of them can be profitably fitted up, with the auxiliary of steam power, &c.

Mr. MORSE offered an amendment, appropriating \$500,000 for the purchase of six small steamers, to be employed on the coast of Africa for the suppression of the slave-trade, which was ruled out of order.

A brief oratorical spar took place between Mr. MILLSON and Mr. GARNETT, in relation to extravagance, the former being from the Gosport Navy-Yard locality, and the latter from a rural district of the same State.

State.

Mr. WINSLOW (Dem., N. C.) offered an amendment, which was adopted, appropriating \$50,000 for saltpeter. His argument was that we should lay in a supply now while we are at peace with England, as the article is only obtained from India.

Mr. UNDERWOOD (Dem., Ga.) regarded the remark as extraordinary. There was a cave in his State which would supply saltpeter enough to carry this country through a ten-years' war. [Laughter.]

The amount for contingent expenses was cut down \$200,000

Mr. KUNKEL (Dem., Md.) characterized such capricious amendments as a shame and disgrace.

The Committee rose at 10 p. m., without coming to any conclusion on the bill. Adjourned.

Municipal Election. WATERLEY, Conn., Monday, June 11, 1860.
At the municipal election held here to day, A. Bradley, jr., the Democratic candidate, was elected by a large majority.

The Schooner Hannah Selina.

The scanouler Mannah Selina.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 11, 1860.

The steaming May Queen arrived at this port Saturday, having in tow the coasting schooner Hannah Selina, which she found off Grass Point bottom upward on Friday last. It is supposed that the vessel was struck by a tormado which passed over the lake the Sunday evening previous.

Capt. Daniel French, his wife and child, two seasons and two reasoners, were understable last.

and two passengers, were undoubtedly lost.

Toronto.
TORONTO, C. W., Monday, June 11, 1860.
The fine row of dwelling-houses situated on St.
George's square, occupied by Mr. Justice Berrus, Dr.
Bovel, and others, was entirely destroyed by fire on
Sunday morning. Loss estimated at \$30,000. Stabbing Affair.

Bostos, Monday June 11, 1860.

Henry J. Muson, seaman on board the bark Lillias, is in custody here, charged with stabbing Mr. Cunningham, the mate of the Lillias, on the passage of the vessel from New-Orleans to Calcutta. Muson was sent home by the American Consul, Cunningham being then in a during condition.

Mall Robbery.

MOSTREAL, Monday, June 11, 1860.

We learn that the mails from this city for New-York of the 2d, 5th, and 7th have been robbed. They contained some indorsements in blank, and we would advise money dealers to be on their guard with reference to Capada paper having these dates.

First Gun for Honest Old Abe.

New-Leydon, Conn., Monday, June 11, 1860.
At the city election here, to-day, the Republican majority for Clerk, Aldermen, Common Council, and Sheriff was 176. Gain over last year, 140!

The Insurrection in Japan.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 11, 1860. The best informed among the Japanese admit the possibility of an insurrection in their country, but disbelieve the report of the Tycoon's assassination.

Prince Meto, spoken of as leading the insurgents, is

of the highest rank and greatest power in the Empire, and his habitual attitude toward the Government jus-tifies the suspicion that he has attempted the alleged revolt. The intelligence is by no means wholly discredited, but it has produced as yet no special effect.

The Richmond Convention.

RICHMOND, Monday, June 11, 1860.

The Convention seembled at noon.
Gov. Lubbuck of Texas was called to the chair, and returned thanks. He deemed his selection a compliment to his State. He trusted they had assembled for a trumph of principles, and not for plunder, and that, if their principles are repudiated, they will go before the country as the true Democratic party, with their principles emblazored on their banner.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Burroughs. The States were called.

New-York responded amid immense applause. A list of delegates appointed by the trustees of the National Democratic Hall of the State of New-York was handed in, as follows:

Col. Beldwin of Syracuse, Isaac Lawrence, James B. Bensel, James Villiers. W. Drake Parsons, James S. Selby, M. Dudley Bean, Alfred W. Gilbert, John Loriner Graham, and John B. Borst.

The delegate who presented the credentials is Thad-

The delegate who presented the credentials is Thad-ieus P. Mott, who is here as the alternate of the Hon. The delegate who presented the credentials is Thadeless P. Mott, who is here as the alternate of the Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, who is detained by serious illness. He said that time did not permit the calling of a State Convention together, but he was assured by the President that fifteen of the sixteen members of the Committee approved of the delegation, and desired that they should represent the State in the Richmond Convention.

they should represent the State in the Richmond Convention.

The credentisls are certified to by Samuel B. Williams, Chairman of the Trustees of the National Hall; William Baseil Lawrence, for the Chairman of the Executive Committee; Thaddens P. Mott, Chairman of the Association; Wm. Dudley Bean, Secretary of the Trustees; James B. Bensel, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and J. Lawrence, Secretary of the Association.

The presentation created quite a stir and sinch surprise. It is supposed to be a move in favor of Dickinson.

New-York members of the press do not understand

New-York members of the press do not understand the movement.

One delegate is Myers Fisher, from Virginia.

All the seceding States are represented but Delaware.

Mr. Barry of Mississippi moved the appointment of Committees of one from each State, and permanent organization, and at 1 o'clock the Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock to-merrow.

Mayor Wood has sent word here that the delegation from New-York represent nobody, and the impression is that they will be repudiated by the Convention.

There will be little or no discussion in public. Everything will be settled in committee, and all differences of opinion accommodated.

There is no doubt that the Convention will close to-morrow to await the action at Baltimore.

There is no doubt that the Convention will close tomorrow to await the action at Baltimore.

The delegates from Florida have arrived. They are
instructed not to go to Baltimore. There is considerable excitement this evening about the hotels; people
are discussing the probable dissolution of the Union.

Several of the Virginia delegates to Baltimore assert
that they will secede if the Richmond delegates are not
admitted. The Alabama delegates asy that they go to
Baltimore, hoping that they will not be admitted, believing all the Southern States will join them in case
they are excluded, which, with Oregon and California,
will give them 17 States.

The California Overland Mail.

The California Overland Mail.

Springfield, Mo., Monday, June 11, 1860.

The following additional items of news were furnished by the San Francisco papers of May 19 and 21:

Sandwich Island dates are to the 2d of May. The following whalers had arrived at Honolulu from the California coast: Victoria, with 6.500 bbls. of oil; Antilla, 580 bbls.; Canni, 440 bbls.; Aloha, 700 bbls.; Harmony, 800 bbls.; Oshu, 600 bbls. The Cynthia, when last heard from, had 600 bbls, but sho would cruise during the Summer for sperm whales, and return to Honolulu in November. But few whalers remained in Honolulu, all having left for cruising grounds. The Isabella and Abram Baker of the New-Zealaud fleet had arrived, and report that vessels have done poorly.

poorly.

The ship Washington Alston, 305 days from Boston, arrived at Honolula. April 25. The Alston last at Poet Stanley, the bark Florence of New-York, for San Francisco.

The repairing clipper Charles Phelps, arrived from

The repairing chipper Charles Pheips, arrived from New-London April 16.

The ship Syren sailed for New-Bedford and Boston, April 24, with 8,417 gallons sperm oil, 121,437 gallons whale oil, and 39,525 pounds of bone.
Capt. E. B. Hooper of Salem, Mass., died at Honolulu on the 28th of April.

Exchange on the United States at Honolulu was 1 per cent premium.

per cent premium.

Dispatches from Virginia City state that 100 stand of arms had reached that city, to be used in the war with

arms had reached that city, to be used in the war with the Indians.

A volunteer force of 500 men had been organized under the command of Capt. Thomas D. Jones, who, at the suggestion of Judge Cradlebaugh, had issued a notice requesting the citizens of Virginia City, Genoa, Carson City, and other points, to assemble to consider the propriety of appointing delegates to meet at Carson City to form a Provisional Government for the western portion of Utah Territory.

The Case of the Rev. Mr. Harden.

The Case of the Key, Mr. Harden.

The Chancellor this morning gave a decision in the case of the Rey. Mr. Harden, denying the application for a writ of error to the Court of Errors and Appeals. No formal opinion was given, the Chancellor, by arrangement, informing the counsel in the case of the decision by letter. The next amplication will be made to cision by letter. The next application will be made to the Court of Pardons next week, for a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life.

Sale of a Railroad.

SARATOGA, Monday, June 11, 1860.

The Lake Ontario and Hudson River Railroad was sold here to-day. Ex-State Senator Hubbe'l of Utica was the purchaser for \$5.000. This purchase includes the road bed from Greenfield in this county to Sacketts Harbor, with the franchise charter.

Markets.

Markets.

Baltinorr, June II.—Flour dall; no sales. Wheat dull; Red., \$1 262 \$1 35; White, \$1 452 \$1 60. Coan dull; Yellow, 702 72c. White, 722 74c. Provisions firm and unchanged in pices. White, 722 74c. Provisions firm and unchanged in pices. Whisky, 21c.

Buyalo, June II. 1820.—Flour dull with a limited bome demand. No change to note in quotations. Where opened with good inquiry. On receipt of New York dispatch became dull and heavy; sales 2000 bushels White Ohlo at \$1 50. Coan active and advanced one cent early in the day, but closed quiet, a shade weaker; sales 120,000 bushels at \$32 54c., Toledo; \$3 Unsound Illinois; \$5255c. Sound do. Oars nominal, \$4c. Whisky nominal, 26c.

Canal Franchts firm; \$6c. on Flour; Ilige on Wheat; 14jc. on Corn to New York. Lake Informal 13c0 bush. Oats.

Arrany, June II.—Floure—The demand notactive; prices unchanged; sales 1,300 bbis. No sales of Wheat. Coan advanced. During the morning 50c. was offered and 56c. saked. Some selbers were telegraphed by Western owners to hold for 55c. In the morning 3.56 Frime Western Mixed oold for 6ic., part at Boston depot. In the afternoon 8,000 do. at 65c., and market closed firm at outside figure. Oars unchanged; sales 22,000 bush. Stace, for Cansol Est, and 412 441c, for Sale. Whites old for 6ic., part at Boston depot. In the afternoon 8,000 do. at 65c., and market closed firm at outside figure. Oars unchanged; sales 22,000 bush. Stace, for favo ite double extra City brands. Wheat held 127c. above the views of buyers; sales 6,000 bush. White Canadian, and \$6 1526 \$7 for favo ite double extra City brands. Wheat held 127c. above the views of buyers; sales 6,000 bush. White Canadian, and private terms. Coans in good demand, and the market lose of 60 bush Indians store; 5,000 do. at 57c., 500 do. at 57c., for favo tre double extra City brands. Wheat held 127c. above the views of buyers; sales 6,000 bush. Mitte Canadian non private terms. Coans in good demand, and the market lose flouring the found of the found of the found of the found of th

neminal.

CANAL PREIGHTS firm at 26 on Flour; 7c. on Wheat; 6jc. no Corn to New-York. Lake Imports: 1,250 bbls. Flour; 6,000 bush. Wheat; 102 260 Corn; 1,000 Cats; 1,000 Barley; 1,000 Ryc. CANAL Exports: 1,800 bbls. Flour; 6,600 bush. Wheat; 35,700 Corn; 8,500 Oats; 3,600 Ryc; 850 Pess. Shipped to Montreal 2,150 bbls. Flour; Corn. 8.500 Oats; 3,000 Rye; Sov. 2,150 bbis. Flour.

NRW ORLEANS, June 11.—Corrors—sales to day, 1,400 bales, at fregular prices. We quote Middling at 11.0 Hig. Sucasa steady, st 1;48c. Flours very dull, at 51.0 54c. Land in bbis. ateady, st 1;48c. Flours very dull, at 51.0 54c. Land in bbis. ateady, st 1;48c. Flours and Excussor unadvanced ic.; sales at 134c. Francurs and Excussor unadvanced ic.;

chered.
CENCINNATI, June 11.—Flour-prices irregular; demand only for the hone trade. WHISKY, 174c. PROVISIONS firm. FIFTH WARD REPUBLICANS,-Last evening, the regular meeting of the Fifth Ward Republican Associ-ation was held at the Fifth Ward Hotel, in West Broadway, corner of Franklin street, Joseph B. Taylor in the chair. A number of new names were added to the list of membership. No other business of importance was transacted.

NATIONAL QUARANTINE CONVENTION -The Com mon Council last evening appointed Mayor Powell and Health-Officer Jones as delegates to the National Quar-antine Convention, to be held at Boston on the 14th FROM WASHINGTON.

JUDGE DOUGLAS "ON HORSEBACK." From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1860. The present condition of Mr. Douglas as a can didate for the Presidency, and the pertinacity with which he demands a nomination, without regard to the consequences to himself or his party, recall an incident , hich occurred at the dinner table of the late Secretary parey, and had a run among the good things of that day. It was in 1856, after the good things of that day. It was in 1856, after the return of Mr. Buchanan from London, and before the Cincinnati Convention. Secretary Marcy gave what he humorously called "a dinner to the candidates." All whose names had been spoken of in connection with the "glittering bauble" were present, and prominent among them were Mr. Douglas and Mr. Buchanan.

Gov. Marcy at intervals in the conversation at the table, and in the vein of quiet humor and oceasional vailed satire, which was one of the charms of his social intercourse, took up the candidates, or

sional vailed satire, which was one of the charms of his social intercourse, took up the candidates, or those he chose to consider such seriatim, and very much to the entertainment of the party, except the anxious individual sitting at the moment for his portrait, proceeded to discuss the chances of each for a nomination. He appeared to have got through the list, and the "Little Giant" had not been noticed. Our informant, who was one of the guests, and who, having had the distinction to be classed with the aspirants, was, of course, a close observer of the scene, shrewdly suspected that this omission was wanton and wicked on the part of the Secreta ry, and was purposely made with the conviction that Mr. Douglas would feel that he had been "neglected," and by reminding the Governor of the fact, would call the more marked attention of the other "candidates" to what he had in reserve.

other "candidates" to what he had in reserve.

And sure enough, the "Little Giant," after waitimpatiently for some one clse to notice the omission,
was finally compelled to say, "Well, Governor, what
"do you think of my chances?" "I beg your par"don, Mr. Douglas, for the seeming, but certainly
"unintentional, neglect," said the Governor, "and
"I shall be obliged to tell a story to illustrate your
"chances. When I was a boy, in my native town
"in Massachusetts, standing one day by the road"side, talking with a neighbor, a horseman, riding
"at the top of his speed, his steed frothing at the
"mouth, and with flanks bloody with the rowel,
"suddenly stopped in the road before us, and hur"riedly inquired the distance to the next town.

"Ten miles," said my companion. "And how Ten miles,' said my companion. 'And how long do you think it will take me to get there? demanded the excited horseman. 'Why, look-r' here, my good friend, if you ride any way 'decent, it will take you just about two hours; 'but if you go like h—l and d—n you never will

" 'get there."

Of course the pertinence of the Governor's story, which had been provoked by the overweening anxiety of the "Little Giant" to be noticed, set the table in a roar, and soon obtained familiar

A year ago, Mr. Douglas stood very well South as well as north. But he was measy, and mounted the "Harper" hobby, and he has been riding it ever since, at a speed quite equal to that which was the point of Gov. Marcy's story, four years ago.

THE CASE OF MR. COX.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1860. The Hon. S. S. Cox of Ohio, and his friends, complain that injustice has been done him in the statements as to certain testimony before the Covode Committee, communicated in my dispatches to THE TRIBUNE. As there was no such purpose on my part, he is entitled to the following explana-

on my part, he is entitled to the following explanation, which is published with the simple reservation that it will be contrasted with the evidence which is soon to be published officially, and which will necessarily supersede all opinions or speculations on the matter in dispute.

The public will understand that this statement is furnished by the parties interested, and therefore must be accepted with that understanding:

The Ohio witnesses, referred to in The Tribune dispatches from Washington, in the matter of The Ohio Statesman, were Mr. Miller one of the present proprietors, Mr. Smith ex-Editor, and Mr. Geiger. The two former state that the paper signed by Gov. Medary, Miller and Cox. which it was alleged transferred The statesman from Dobglas to Buchanan, was not an agreement or contract at all, nor had it any such object. It was drawn up in Washington to show Mr. Smith at Columbus. Its object was to show Mr. Smith at Columbus. Its object was to show Mr. Smith at Columbus. Its object was to show Mr. Smith at Medary gave his good will to the purchase of one half of the paper by Miller of Smith. Miller held a mortgage on it and closed it up by purchase. Medary owned no part of it; but Miller did not wish to take it without Medary's friendship. The paper had reference to a change in the political conduct of The Statesman. The paper was attested by Cox, who had no other interest in it than to witness the reconciliation. It had no reference to post-office blanks, or other patronage. The Statesman never got a dollar of that or any other naturance. terest in it than to witness the reconciliation. It had no reference to post-office blanks, or other patronage. The Statesman never got a dollar of that or any other patronage, except a few department advertisements. No one connected with the Administration had any knowledge of the paper or the transfer. The paper was dated about June 1, 1858. The Statesman had supported the English bill from its passage, but was then and is yet a Dong'as paper. It never favored Lecompton. There is nothing in this transaction to implicate either Medary, Cox, Miller, or Smith. Neither is there in the other testimony as to the Post-Office at Columbus. It is clearly shown that the reinstatement of Miller as Postmaster was Dec. 1, 1858; the English bill passed in April, 1858. The reappointment of Miller was unexpected to him, and at first declined. He accepted on Mr. Cox's arging him, as he (Cox) would name no one else. There was no vacancy in the Post-Office contemplated until Denver's resignation and Medary's appointment to Kausas; and no promise or understanding connected with Mr. Cox's vote for the English bill for office or patronage. Justice to him requires this statement. He held no communication with any one connected with the Administration during its pendency. At one time he was inclined to vote against it, but it was changed to suit his views and those of Gov. Walker, whose advice determined his course. It was fully testified that no money or other corrupt influences were used to aid his election. Some of the Lecompton men voted against him.

The Committee concluded—Mr. Cox wished other corrupt influences were used to aid his election. Some of the Lecompton men voted against him.

The Committee concluded—Mr. Cox wished otherwise—to strike out all the testimony about him.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

From Our Own Reporter. PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 11, 1860. THE SORROWS OF TOMMY.

Tommy, heretofore the most light-hearted and the merriest of all the gay tempered Japanese, has come to grief. Once he sought always the excitements of the liveliest society; now he goes much alone, and pines steadily. The same sorrow which distracted Werter, and consumed Romeo, and prostrated Pyramus has touched the susceptible heart of the youthfu Japanese. He is at present the victim of a hopeless passion. In Washington be suffered love. The zling Venuses of Willard's marveled at the cold in difference of their Oriental Adonis. But it was not indifference, it was a little girl dressed in blue, with very red cheeks and very brown hair, that rendered him so persistently insensible to their devices. Where Tommy first encountered the fair young stranger n person has discovered; but it is popularly be that they met by chance, the usual way, or else that 'twas in a crowd, or something of that sort. It is known, however, that the blue maiden used to

walk daily upon Fourteenth street, before the apartment of Tommy, beaming at him through the window panes, until, forsaking his studies, he would assail the guardian of the door with vehement entreaties for her dmission, which, for a while, he did not succeed it securing. At length, one day, collecting courage, he blushingly petitioned Capt. Porter on the subject, wh yielded free consent to his demand. Then Tommy, radiant with delight, brought in his chosen charmer, presented her with imposing dignity to the best among his friends, and, establishing himself by her side marched proudly through the Japanese quarters quite an unnecessary number of times. Day after day these brief meetings were repeated, to Tommy's rarest satisfaction, notwithstanding the occasional derisions of some of his comrades. After a very little time the sentiments of the juvenile twain were manifested in inter-changes of daguerreotypes and kindred gifts, their af-fections growing all the while, until, like the red rose

and the briar from the breasts of Lady Nancy and

Lord Lovel, "they couldn't grew any higher."

In the midst of this happiness came the crushing intelligence, all thought of which Tommy had tried to evade, that preparations for leave-taking must be made. From that moment sadness overcame him. During the last two days he was reldom seen to smile. Excepting to the most favored of his associates, he never told the real depth of his love, but let concealment, like a bug in a rug, prey on. He struggled to retain his self-control, and thoroughly succeeded, until the morning fixed for starting, when he at last broke down, and went about lamenting aloud. As he rode away from Willard's, the sight of the little maid in blu standing upon the sidewalk and tearfully bewailin the departure of all the Japanese, and especially of her young man, only seventeen years of old, completed his grief, and, biding his face in the fullness of his sleeve, he began to cry bitterly, and utterly refused to be comforted.
On the way from Washington to Baltimore

he gathered fragmentary consolation by gaz-ing upon his cherished picture; but, from time to time, his feelings proved too much for time, his feelings proved too much for him, and he gave himself up to mourning. jests of his Japanese friends, which beset him from all sides, did not awe him one particle from the career of his humor. In Baltimore, he essayed to re-gain composure, and even rushed into many excite-ments, in the hope of securing temporary respite from his woes. He converted himself at one time into a fireman, and endeavored to draw from a huge hosepipe placed in his hands, the waters of oblivion. I do not think he succeeded; for, while riding up to Phila-

not think he succeeded; for, while riding up to Phila-delphia, the next day, he told me quite pathetically, "I think always of my good little Washington friend— "my dear—my sweetheart."

Whether Tommy's case is without hope, no one can now decide. He asks mysteriously about the chances of conveying away some friends with him to Japan, and the world may yet be startled by the announce-ment of the unexpected elopement of a young Wash-ington damsel, aged fifteen, dressed in blue, and much given to romance. Perhaps, however, Tommy's heart may be the mirror that some say it is; and that the next bright face that falls upon it may be as clearly reflected there as that whose memory now lingers by

The only practical illustration of the workings of Christianity that the Japanese has ever had, occurred more than two hundred years ago, when, after having been introduced and rapidly adopted by the natives, it was used by foreigners as a means of political advance-ment, and threw the nation into a series of political ment, and threw the nation into a series of political convulsions, from which it did not recover for many years. The foreign Christians organized a conspiracy against the Government, which, upon being detected, resulted in the extirpation of the new faith, and the unconditional expulsion of all strangers excepting the Dutch, who were thenceforward confined to the small island of Decima in the harbor of Nagasaki. At this time hundreds of thousands of Japanese who refused to renounce their new religion were sacrificed.

The general belief, which circumstances justified, was that Christianity could only be intended as an aid to conquest. To this day, the laws opposing it are very severe, and it was not without difficulty that our Minister at Yeddo, Mr. Harris, recently succeeded in securing the privilege of free professions of religion by foreigners. In view of these facts, nothing can be noreigners. In view of these facts, nothing can be more unwise and injudicious than the constant attempts now made to intrude religious subjects upon the attention of the Chiefs of the Embassy. Crosses are ostentatiously presented, and Bibles are handed to them with inscriptions like the following:

"Would that I had the power to benefit your Soul, and save your Nation. Receive this precious Book, is the prayer of

This was given to the First Embassador, at a public

reception in Washington, by a lady of that city. It was promptly sent back to her, by mail, as all similar presents have been. Such mistaken methods injure rather than encourage the cause they are intended to support.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 11—p. m.
The Japanese this afternoon visited Fairmount, being indisposed for the exertion of investigating the Mint and Custom-House. They were highly delighted with the view. During the day a number of them visited the jewelery establishment of Bailey & Co., opposite the hotel.

They are very anxions to procure watches. Some

four or five Yankes clocks are in the room, which they wind up as often as possible. Mesers. Bailey & Co. presented each of their visitors with medals bearing the head of Washington in bold relief, and appropriate inscriptions. Twenty of these medals are to be sented, one gold one of five ounces weight, designed for the Chief Embassador; the rest silver and copper. The visitors viewed the machinery with evident delight and marked attention.

This evening they receive visitors. The saloons are crowded with ladies.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AT ELM PARK. SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED-EIGHT PER-

Last night at 101 o'clock as the participators in the German festival at Elm Park were leaving the ground they were attacked by a party of rowdies, and several persons were severely beaten and otherwise injured. Louis Meyer and his wife were carried to their homes insensible.

The police were soon on hund, and, after a desperate conflict with the outlaws, apprehended eight of the gang, whom they locked up in the Twenty-thirh Ward

Several other persons boside Meyer and his wife were badly injured, but, owing to the confusion, no det particulars could be ascertained.

FIRES.

The alarm of fire in the Fourth District last evening was caused by the burning of the ruins of the German Luthern Church, Nos. 126 and 128 Sixth avenue. The old charch is being demolished, and the rubbish was set on fire by some mischievous boys.

FIRE IN FINE STREET.

At 11 o'clock last night an infamous attempt was made by some person or persons unknown, to fire the building No. 74 Pine street, occupied by T. B. Sands & Co., and others, but it happily failed. The insurance parrol had their attention attracted to the spot by the falling of burning brimstone from the third-story window upon the sidewalk, and upon entering the building found a pan of sulphur in a full blaze upon the window-sill. No damage was done to the premises.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of this Association was held last night at Stradelberger's Hall, on Eighth avenue, near Forty-sixth street, Preside Coulter in the chair. Excellent speeches were made by Messrs. J. S. Ritterbaud, Wharton, and Ives, and in conclusion the audience was addressed in German by Mr. Brocklaw. The Club is doing finely, and numbers about 200 members.

A meeting of those who desire to subscribe toward the erection of a Republican wigwam in the Nineteenth Ward will be held to-night at the Third-avenue Railroad Depot. -We are pained to learn that Judge William Kent.

who went South in the Winter with the hope of im-proved health, has returned to his residence in Fishkill, in a condition which occasions auxiety and apprehensions to his family and friends. -The Republicans of Indiana have made the follow-

ing nominations for Congress: IVth District, George W. Julian; Vth District, A. G. Porter; VIIIth District, Isaac A. Rice; XIth District, J. P. C. Hanks. The Democrate have nominated in two districts as follows: Ist District, John Law; XIth District, Asbury Steele.

-Gov. Soward returned to Washington yesterday.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

The steamship Arago, which sailed from Souths ten on the 30th ult., arrived at this port last even Her advices are of the same date as those brought by the North Briton, published yesterday morning.

the North Briton, published yesterday morning.

The Arago brings 193 passengers, the manal mails, and 300 tuns of merchandise. Among her passengers we notice John Bigelow, esq., of The N. Y. Evening Post, Capt. D. Smith, U. S. A., Dr. Thos. W. Evans of Paris, Marquia Pio del Bufal of Rome, and several well-known American fanilies. June 1, 4 p. m., lat. 50° 06′, lon. 13° 30′, exchanged signals with American ship Wallace, bound east. Some time exchanged signals with an American ship, bound east,

showing a blue flag with a white globe in the center.

The steamship Canada, which arrived at Liverpoor on the 28th ult., reports that on the 21st ult., while of Newfoundland, in a dense fog, the brig Rover's Bride sustained a collision. She was abandoned by her crew, who were taken on board the Canada.

ENGLAND.

ENGLAND.

The Canadian mail packets, leaving Liverpool every Wednesday, will in future call the embark and land mails at Londonderry instead of at Queenstown. Supplementary mails for Canada and the United States will continue to be made up at the London office every Wednesday evening, containing letters, &c., posted or arriving, in London up to the usual post hour on that day, and will be forwarded to Londonderry, to be put on board the Canadian mail packet, together with all other correspondence reaching Londonderry on Thursday morning.

The remains of Mr. Albert Smith were in terred at the Brompton Cemetery on Saturday. The funeral was of the plainest description, Mr. Smith have ug expressed a wish that the expenses connected with it should not exceed £20.

The Morning Post has the following:

"Dublin, May 26, 1864.

"A bark which has been lying at Queenstown to the last six months, freighted with arms, has excited considerable interest; but the mystery is at length ex-plained. plained.

"A telegram received this morning says the Charles B. Smith, which has been lying in our waters to long, sailed with her cargo of rifles from Queenstown yesterday for Liverpool. She was freighted by the Garibaldi Committee in New-York, but having arrived here after the war had terminated, she lay off Queenstown waiting orders. It is possible that Garibaldi's recent movements have occasioned the vessel's desputing.

The Observer says:

"The Observer says:

"The Queen has ordered a congé d'clire for the election of the present Bishop of Carlisle (Dr. Villiers) to the See of Durham, vacant by the translation of Dr. Longley to the Archbishopric of York."

The Paris correspondent of The London Times says:

"I cannot omit noticing an interesting article in the Constitutionnel of Saturday, May 28, relating to passports. If there be any meaning in words, it indicates that the days of this odious system are well nigh numbered.

SWITZERLAND.

GENOA, May 26.—The Federal Council will to-morrow forward a note refuting the arguments contained in M. Thouvenel's dispatches of the 7th and 16th ult. The Federal Council maintains the actual validity of The Federal Council maintains the actual validity of the treaties, and shows that the neutrality of Switzerland by no means depends on the consideration and good will of the Powe J. The Federal Council has, under conditions of reciprocity, proposed to the Cabinet of Turin to apply to the Italian provinces annexed to Sardinia the treaties of commerce, extradition, and other international conventions existing between Switzerland and the former Sardinian Kingdom.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 28.—The first session of the enlarged Council of the Empire will only be of a preparatory character, and will merely deliberate upon the organic bases of the future governmental edifice. The Emperor will not open the session on the 31st mat. by a speech, nor will the present President be replaced. The Archduke Rainier will continue to preside over the Council of the Empire. After this preparatory sitting, the Council will be formally constituted by the deputies of the Provincial Dieta, and by those Archdukes who may take their seats in the Council by order of the Emperor.

of the Emperor.

Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian is expected to the chosen for the President of the Council.

A telegram from the Austrian Embassy at Naplibas been received here, which asserts that Garibal and his volunteers had been completely routed.

and his volunteers had been completely routed.

The correspondent of The London Daily News, writing from Genoa, under date of May 27, says:

"Dispatches have been received from Palarmo by the Sardinian Government, which fully confirm not only the victory obtained by Garibaldi at Calata Fimi over the 4,000 Neapolitans led by Lanza, but the more important one, which placed the hights surrounding Palermo in the hands of the Sicilian patriots. The first of these victories is further confirmed in a letter addressed by Garibaldi himself to Rosaline Pilo, Count of Canace, from Calata Fimi, under date of the 16th:

"Yesterday we fought and won. The enemy is fring toward Palermo. The populations are in high spirits, and join my examp by thousands. To-morrow I shall march on Aleamo. Tell the Sicilians that the hour is come to put an end to their alway, and that we shall do it soon. Every arm is good for the brave: muster, such that the hour is come to put an end to their alway, and that we shall do it soon. Every arm is good for the brave: muster, such hatchet, a nail at the top of a stick. Units with me. The art the enemy's plans as much as possible—light bonfres upon the uight kill as many of the enemy's outpost centries as you can much as you are able. I hope to see you soon.

Your, GARIBALDI.

the night kill as many of the enemy's compost centries as you can. Intercept the communications in a word, harast the enemy semuch as you are able. I hope to see you soon.

Yours,

Yours,

The following is an extract of a letter from an Eaglish resident at Palermo, dated May 18, received in Liverpool yesterday:

"Our posts with the interior of the island have quite stopped, and all the telegraph wires have been cut. Garibaldi is marching toward Palermo. The first batch of troops have been well thrashed, not by Garibaldi's men, but by Sicilian bands. A colomna mobile, of four thousand men, came back vesterday from Calata Fimi. More than two-thirds of them were either killed or taken prisoners; only about half a dozen brought their muskets back. A great many were naked, and one dressed as a woman. Another column, of some three thousand men, has also returned from the Parco, having shared pretty much the same fate. Every day proclamations are issued by the Committee of the insurgents. Some 800 Swiss troops have arrived from Naples; they have been sent twice into the country, and returned. They are now stationed in the town. When Garibaldi gets near to us the people will all come out and attack the troops, so that between the people inside, and Garibaldi outside, they will play the Old Harry with the Neapolitans and the police. All goes right. Francis II. may now bid good by to Sicily forever. You cannot imagine the enthusiasm in the town; every man is waiting joyfully for the signal to come out and fight, and the police, in the meantime, are all evaporating. The soldiers have not the courage to look at the Palermitans in the face. Next time I write you, no doubt Garibaldi will be here with us."

THE TURF.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.-TROTTING .- Monday, June 11, 1860. Match \$2,000-mile heats, best 3 in 5,

UNION COURSE, L. I.-The great match between

Flora Temple and Patchen comes off to-day. Much excitement has arisen in regard to this match, and although many turf men express themselves doubtful of the ability of Flora to beat Patchen, few are willing to back their opinions substantially. It is expected that they will trot the fastest two miles on record. Flora's most remarkable heat of 4 minutes and 501 econds, two mile, in harness, is the fastest o

FASHION COURSE, L. L.-Running .- The Spring meeting commences June 14, 1860, with three races. First-Slasher and Congaree, two mile heats, for \$1,500; Prophet, Starbeam, Panhire, and Travatore, two mile heats, for \$1,000; Camanthus, Peg Tom, Cora, and Aurora, mile heats, for \$600. The track is under the supervision of that admirable cateror, Heary

Colton. UNION COURSE, L. I.-TROTTING.-Monday, June

-Match, \$1,000, three-mile heats, to was one:

J. D. McMann's b. s. Burlington, 5 years, b. g. Geo.

M. Patchen.

P. Voorbeen's b. s. Abdallah, 5 years, oy Abdal-

TONSHSP.—In the exciting race between those cele-trated pedestrians, John Parindell of New-York and Unknown of Boston, for the above sum of money over

the Union Course, L. 1., June 11, Grindell received